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(54) **MODULAR CONTROL SYSTEM AND
METHOD FOR WATER HEATERS**

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219/508

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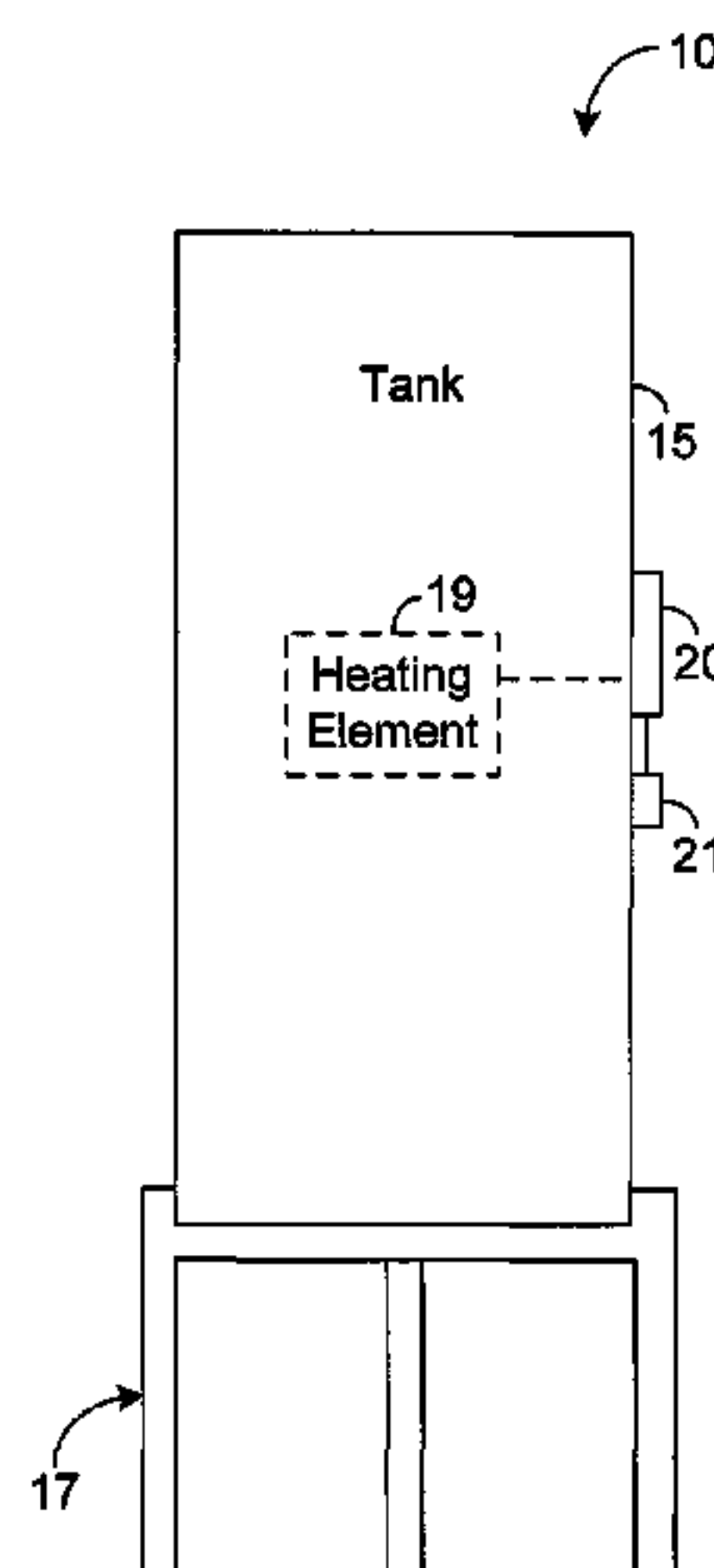
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A water heater has a modular control system. The water heater comprises a tank, a heating element, a first controller, and a second controller. The heating element is coupled to the tank. The first controller is mounted on the tank and has a first communication port. The second controller has a second communication port communicatively coupled to the first communication port of the first controller. The first controller is configured to control the heating element in accordance with any desired algorithm in an absence of the second controller, and the second controller is configured to perform at least one function in addition to or in lieu of the first controller.

22 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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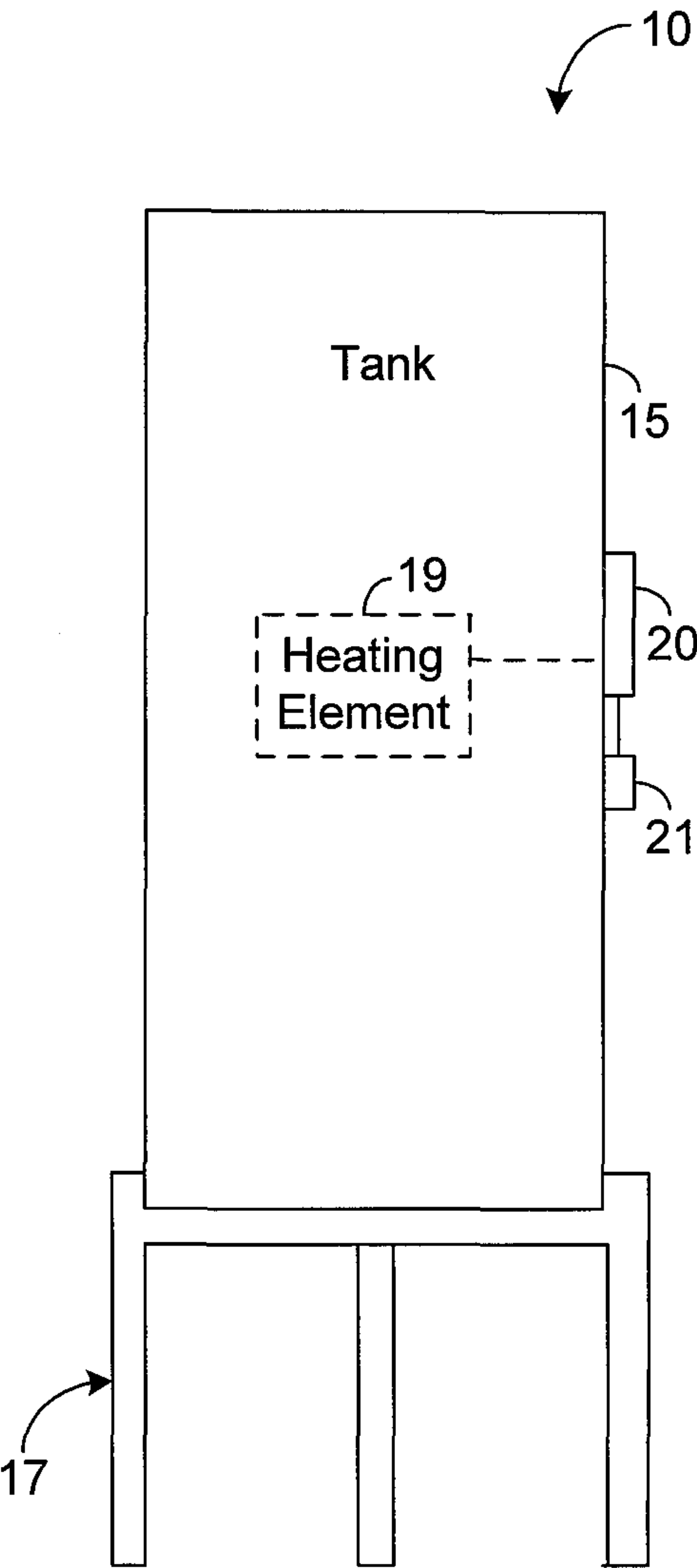
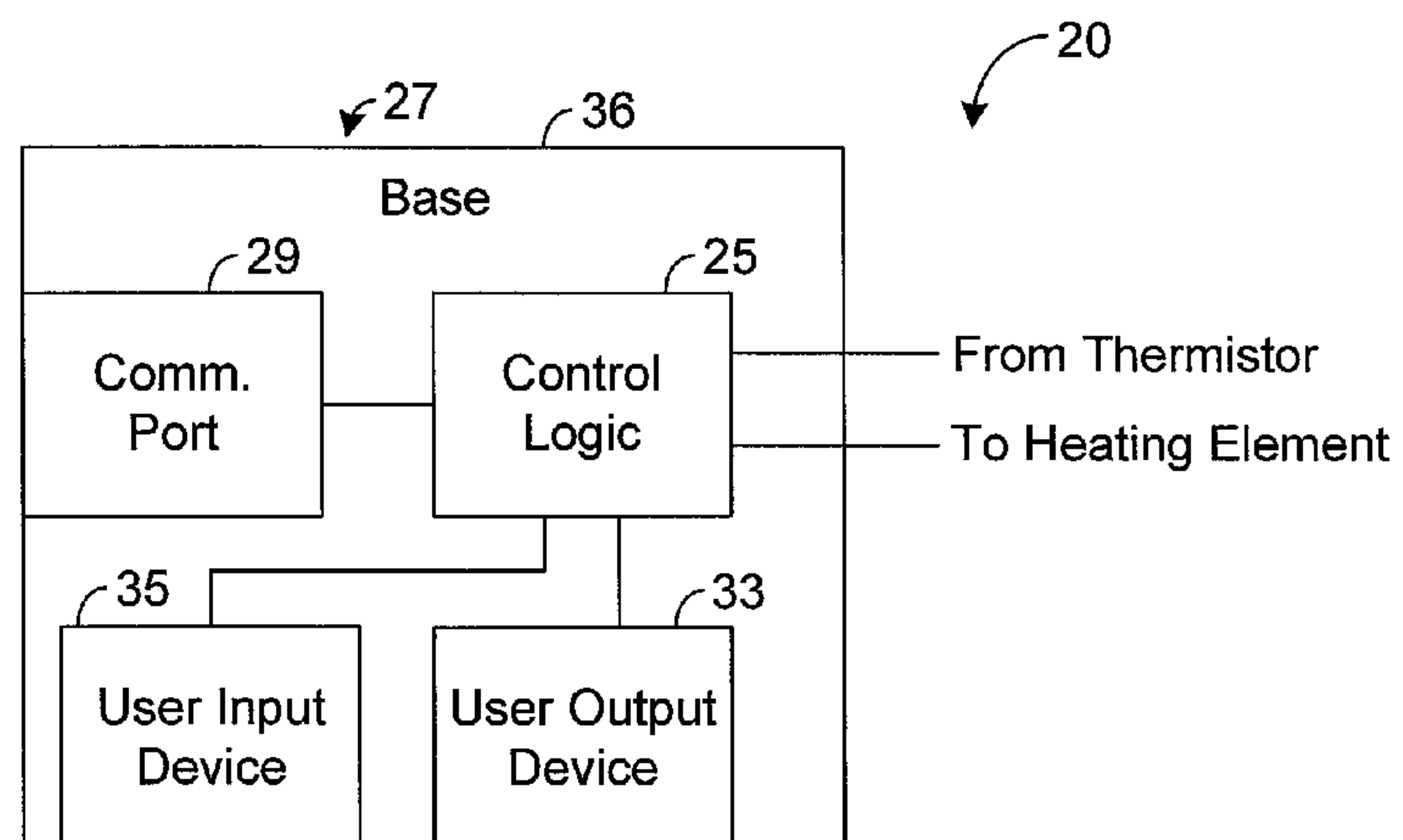
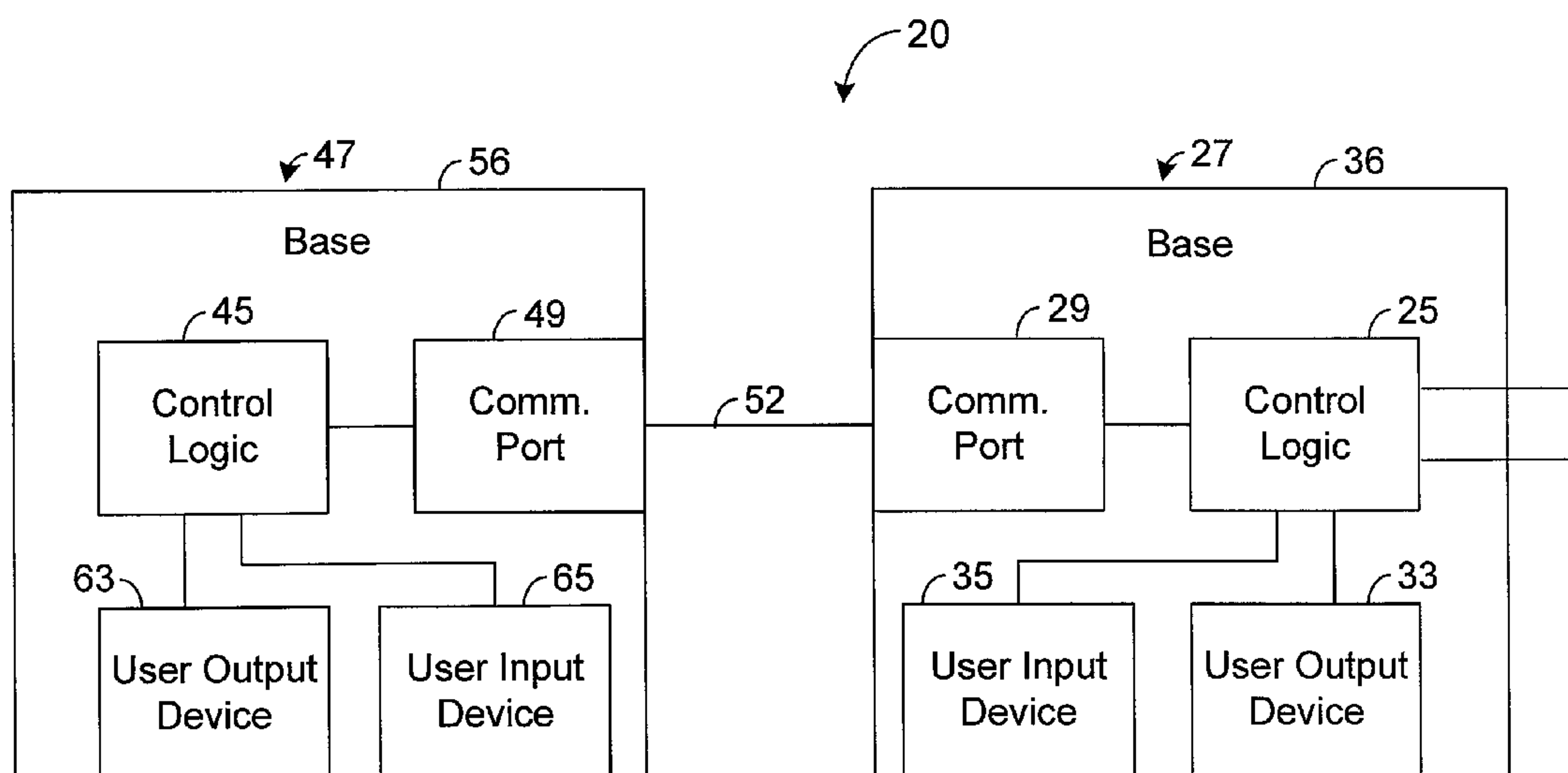
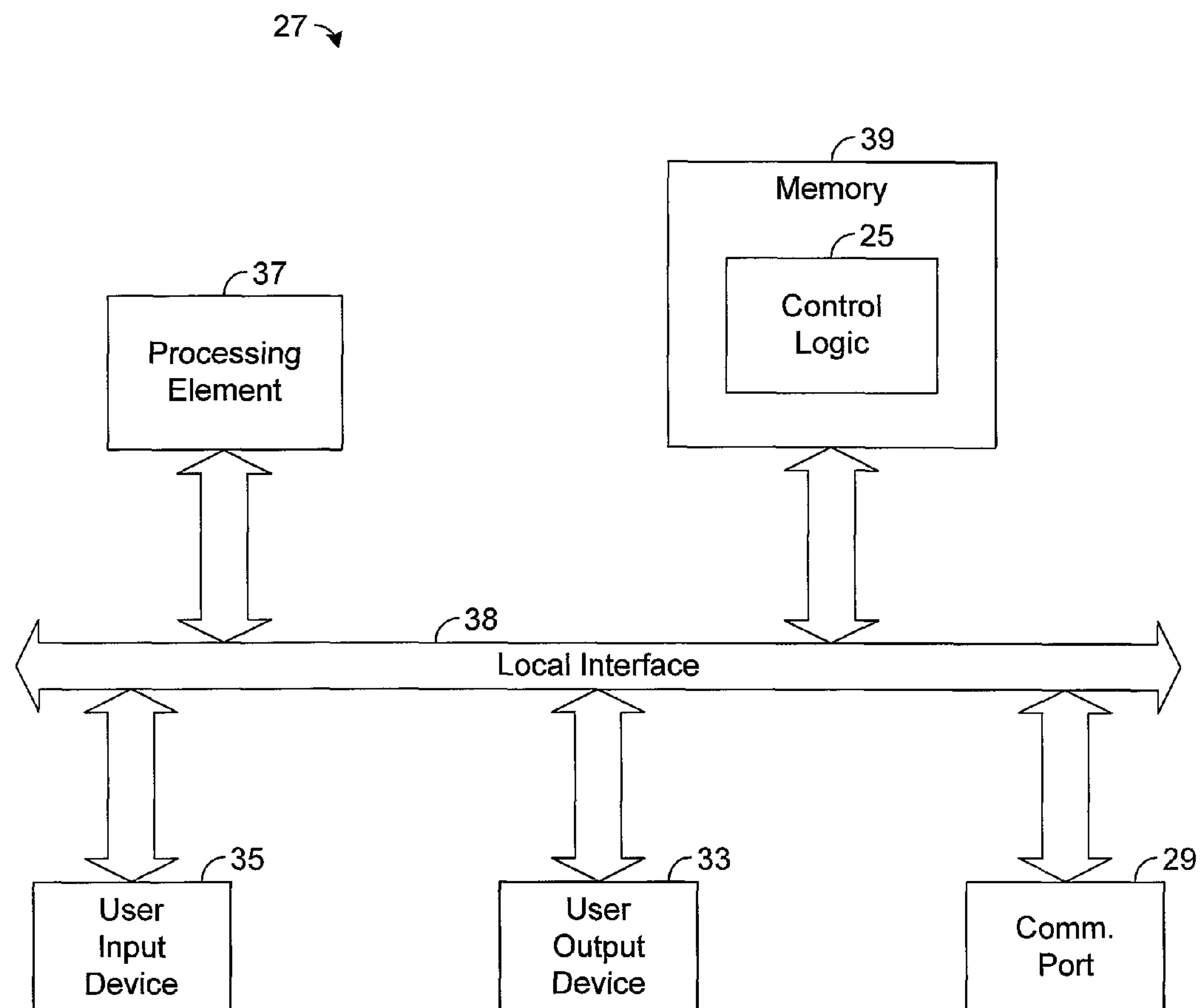
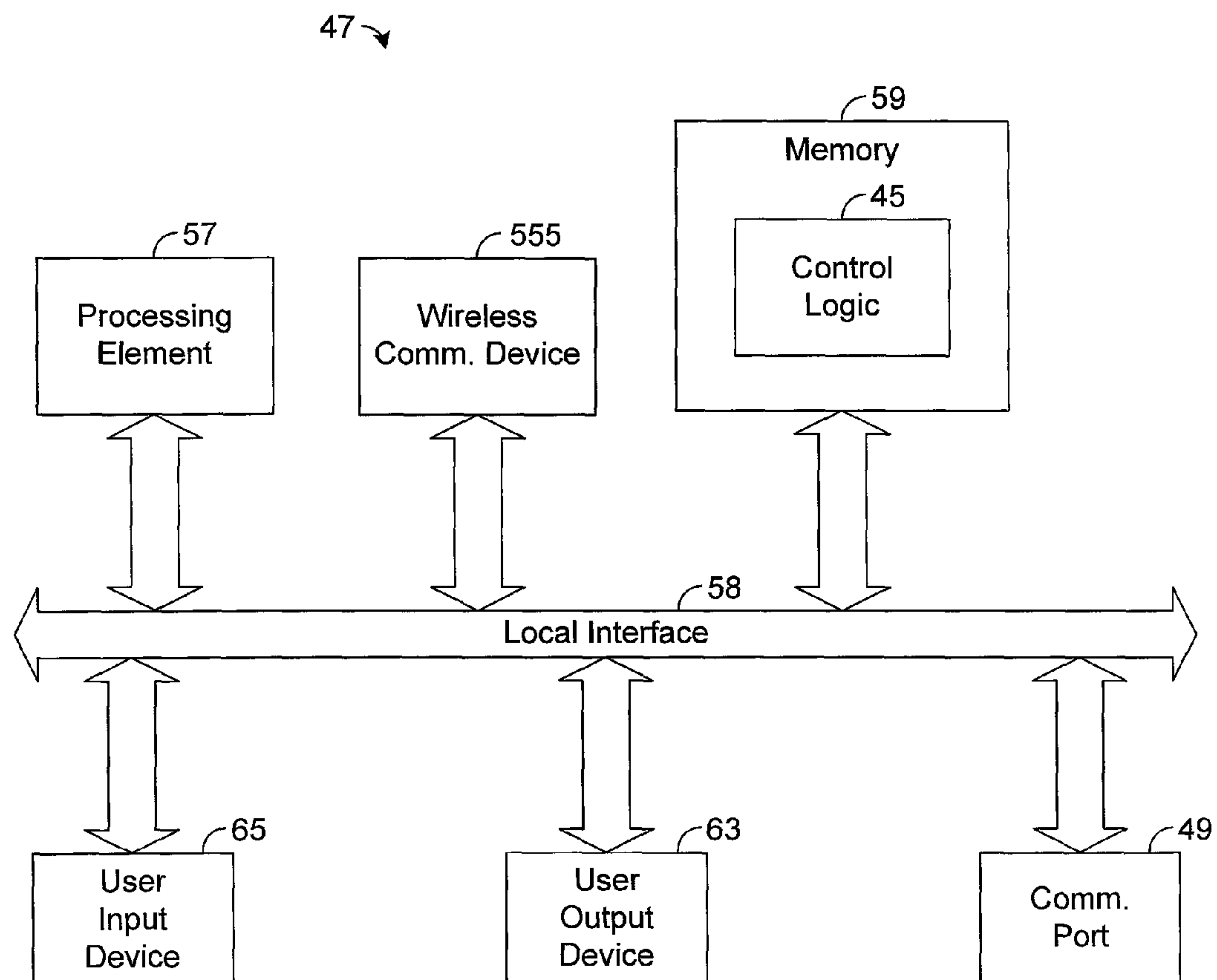
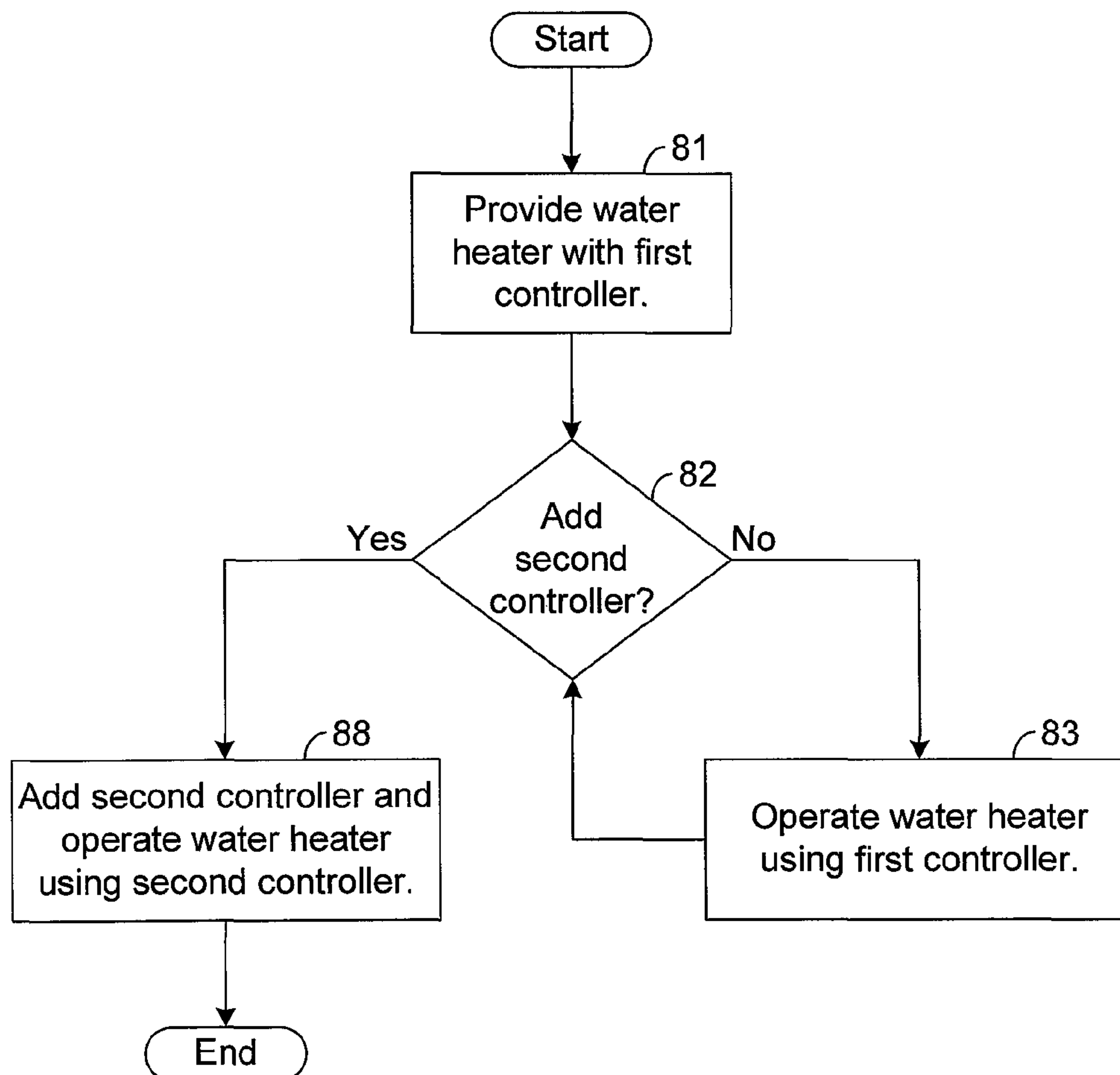


FIG. 1

**FIG. 2****FIG. 4**

**FIG. 3**

**FIG. 5**

**FIG. 6**

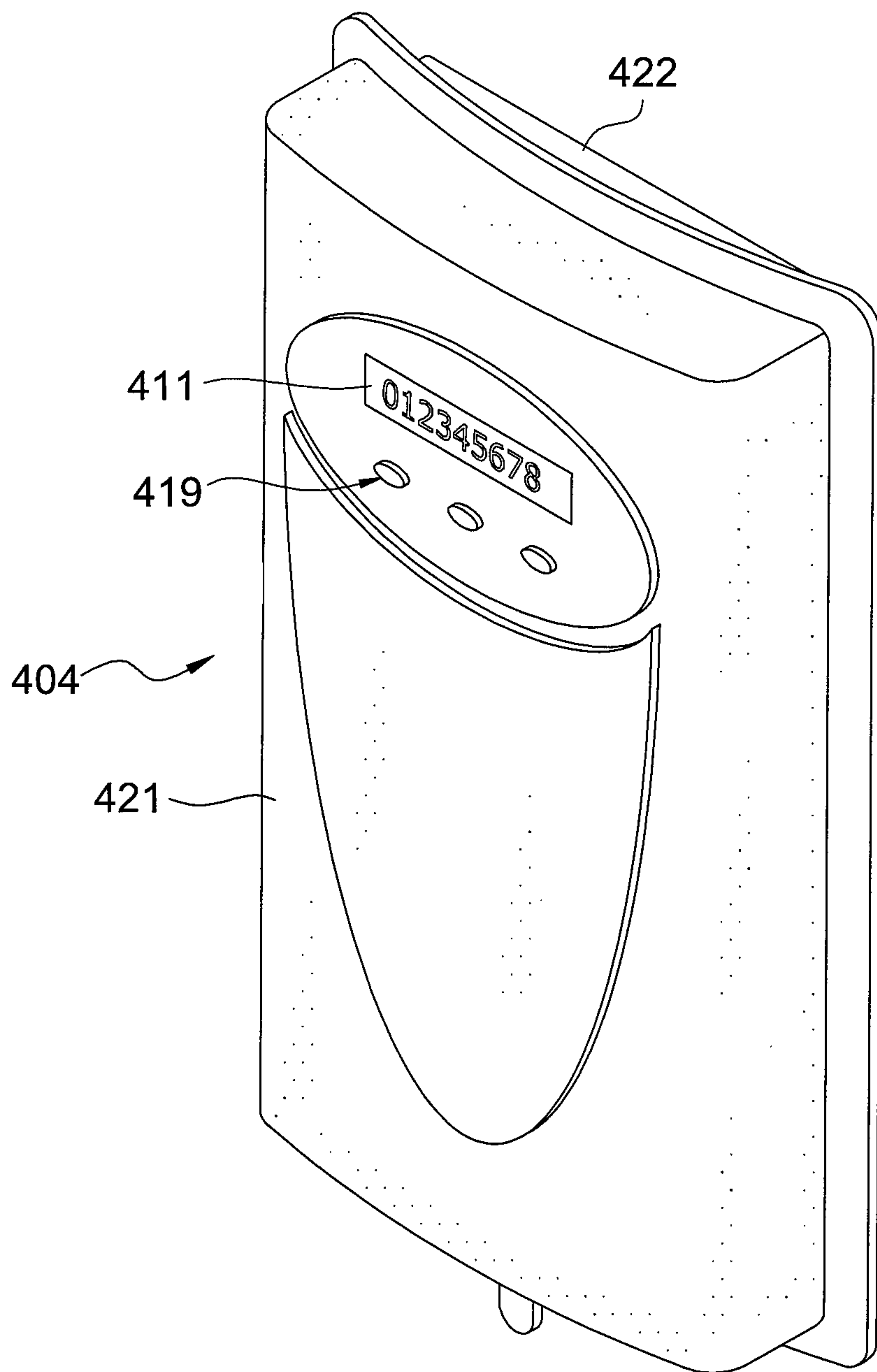


FIG. 7

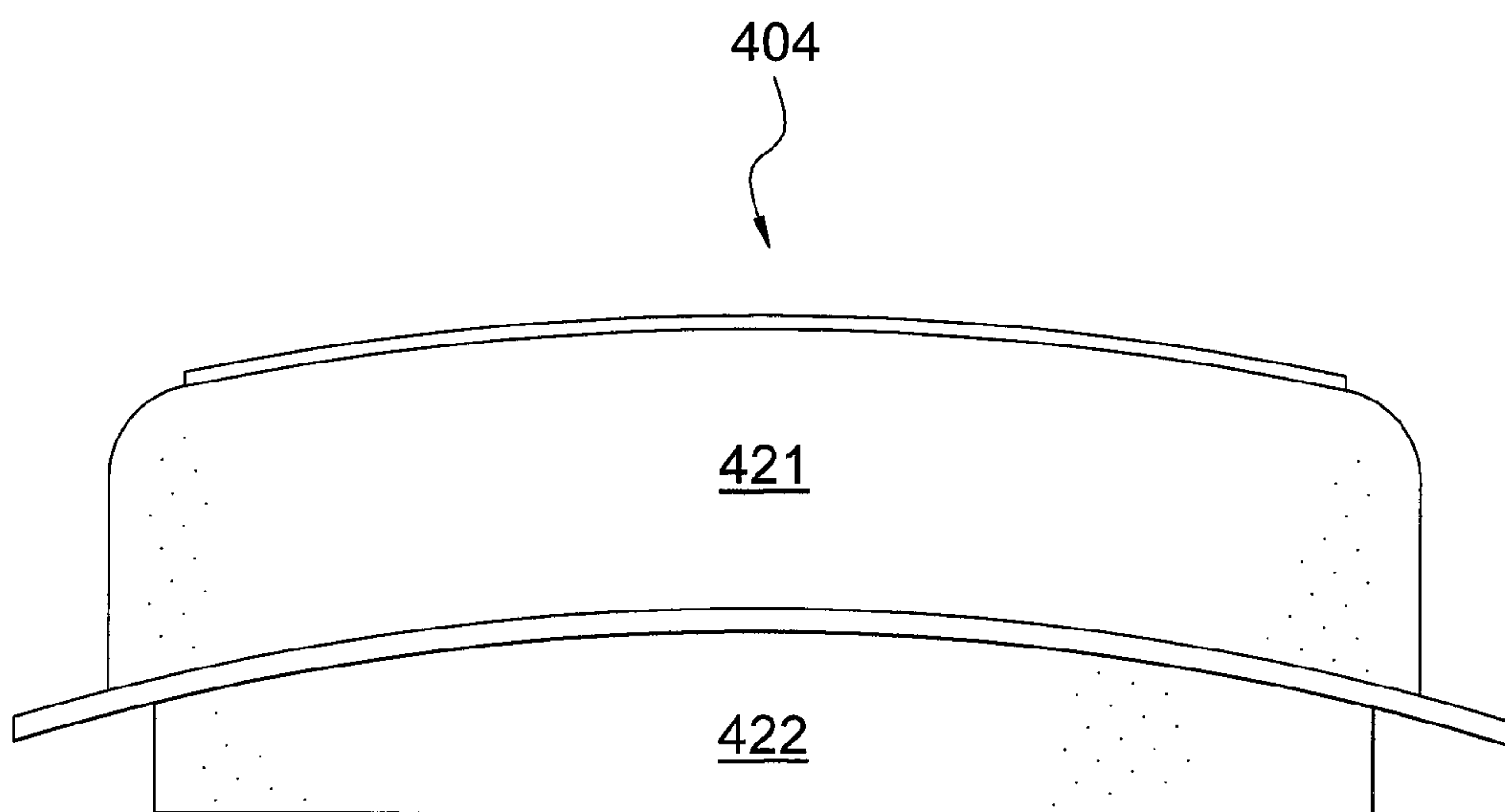


FIG. 8

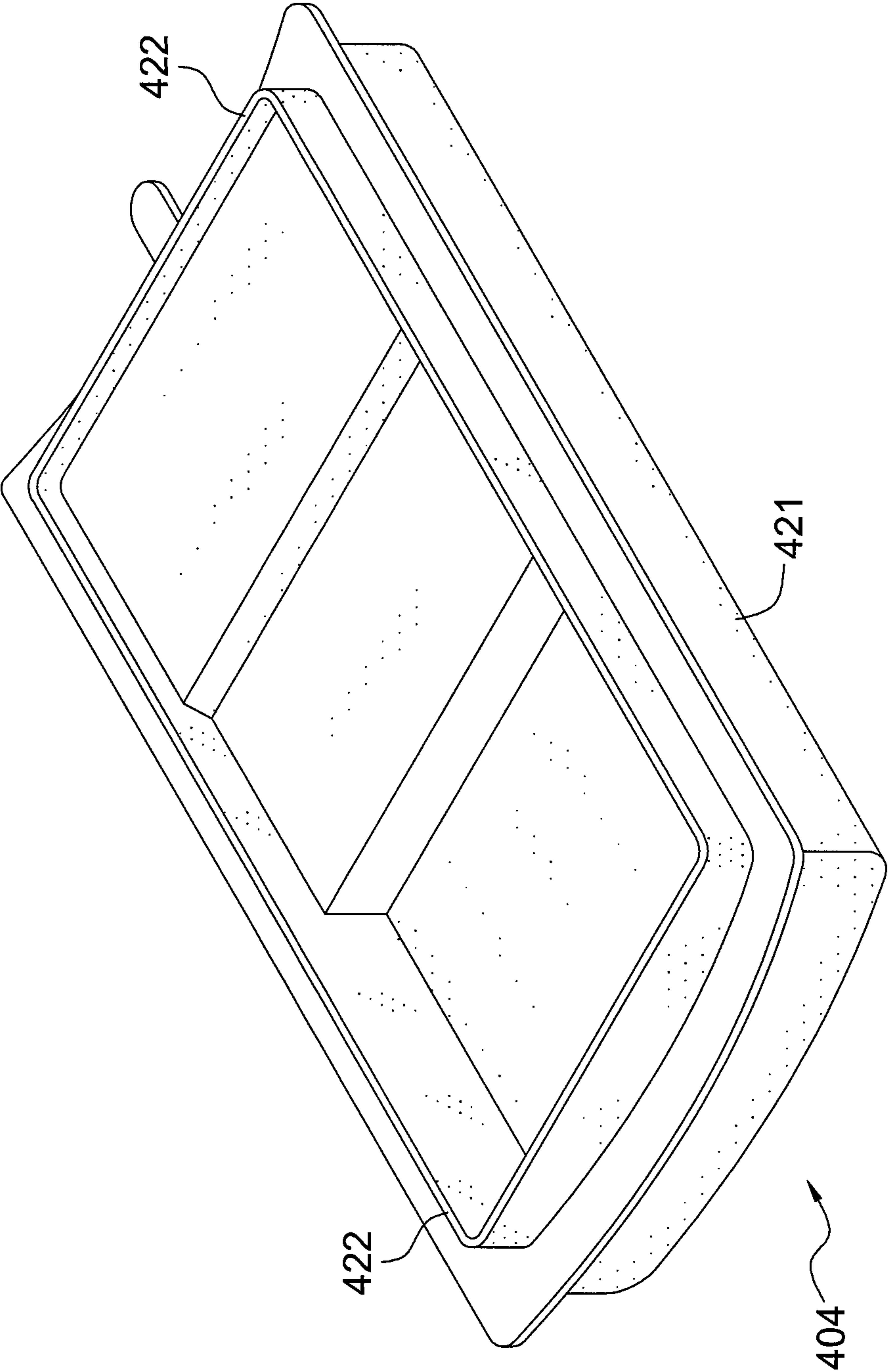


FIG. 9

FIG. 10

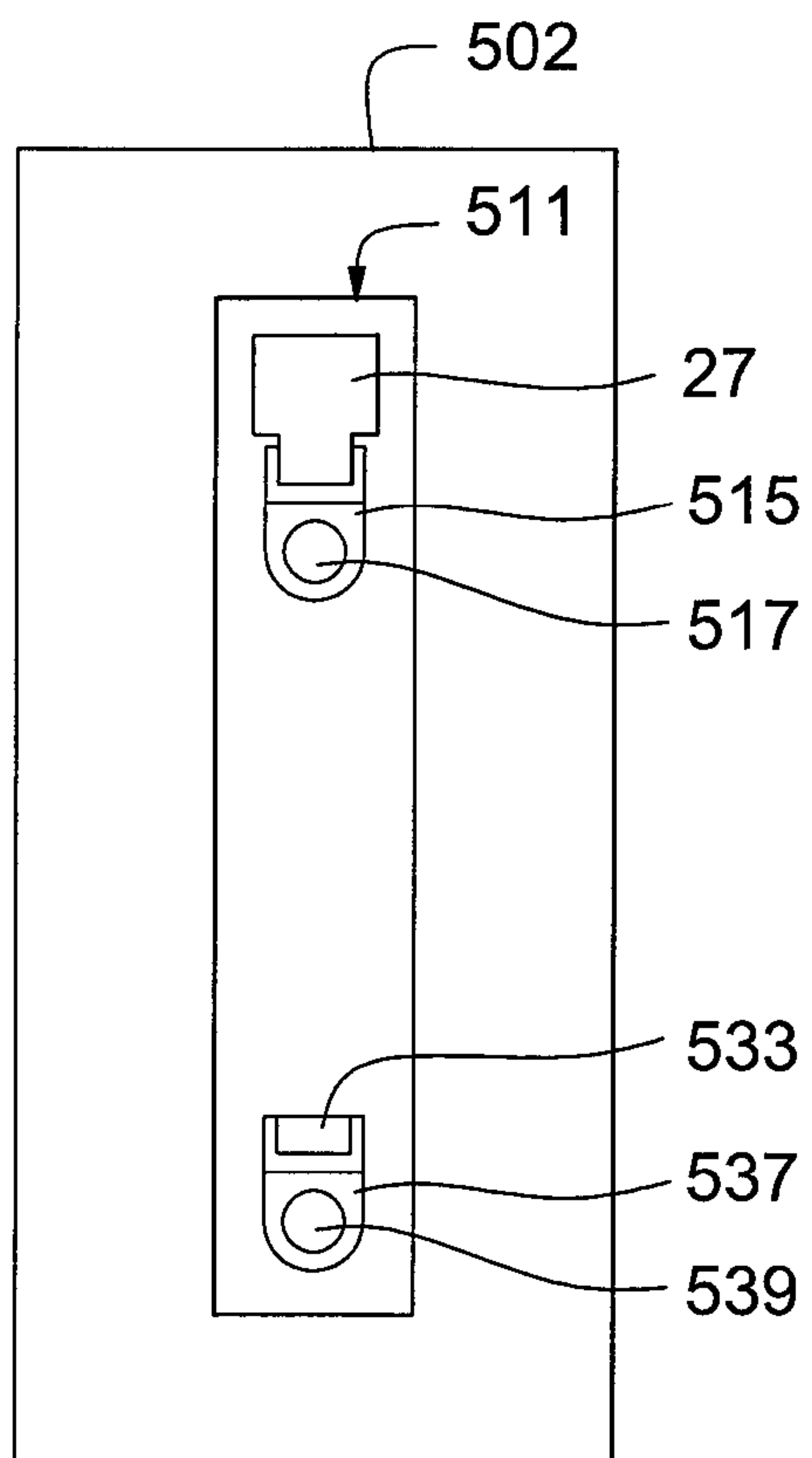
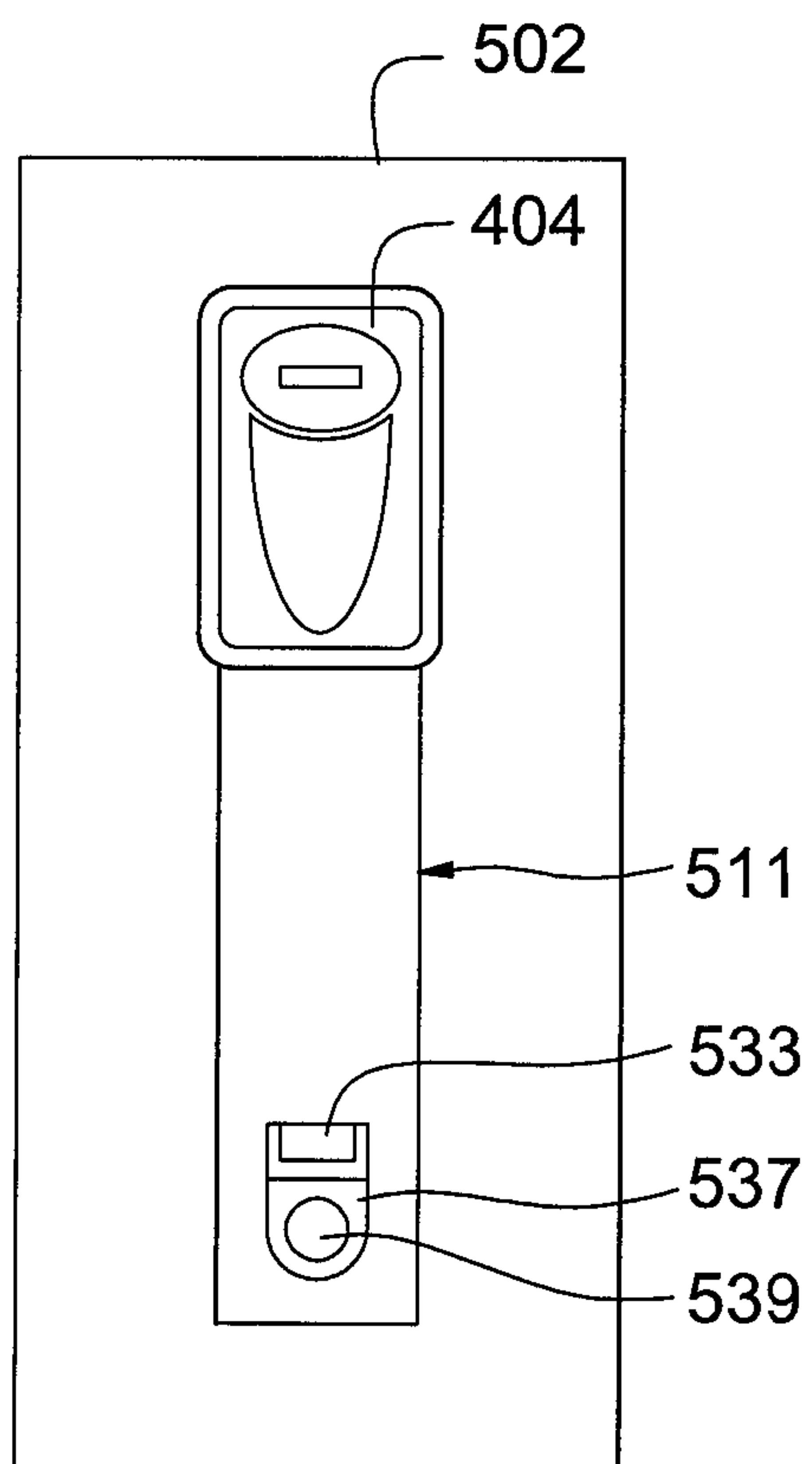


FIG. 11



MODULAR CONTROL SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR WATER HEATERS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation-in-part of and claims priority to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/201,665, entitled "Modular Control System and Method for Water Heaters," filed on Aug. 11, 2005, and issued as U.S. Pat. No. 7,613,855, which is incorporated herein by reference. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/201,665 claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/604,689 entitled "Modular Control System for Water Heaters," and filed on Aug. 26, 2004, which is incorporated herein by reference. This application also claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/908,132, entitled "Water Heating Systems and Methods," and filed on Mar. 26, 2007, which is incorporated herein by reference.

RELATED ART

Water heaters are often employed to provide users with heated water, which is drawn from a water tank and usually dispensed from a faucet, showerhead, or like device. During operation, a water heater tank normally receives unheated water from a water source, such as a water pipe. The tank includes a controller having a user interface that allows a user to set a desired temperature for the water being held by the tank. If the tank's water temperature falls below a lower temperature threshold, then the controller activates a heating element for warming the tank's water. When activated, the heating element begins to heat the water within the tank, and the heating element continues to heat the water until the water's temperature reaches or exceeds an upper temperature threshold.

Controllers for conventional water heaters are becoming increasingly sophisticated using more complicated algorithms for controlling heating elements and providing additional features, such as detection of dry fire conditions and other conditions pertinent to the operation of the water heater. Moreover, for different models of water heaters, manufacturers often install different controllers that provide different features. For example, for a standard water heater, a manufacturer may install a basic controller for providing basic functionality, such as a simple algorithm for controlling heating elements. However, for a higher-end water heater, the manufacturer may install a more sophisticated controller for providing additional features and/or better performance. Such a higher-end water heater can usually be sold at a higher price relative to lower-end or other standard water heaters.

A water heater manufacturer may have different assembly lines for different models of water heaters. Unfortunately, adding more assembly lines to accommodate different water heater models can significantly increase manufacturing costs since many assembly lines must be tooled with equipment separate from other assembly lines. Further, it is possible to retrofit one model of a water heater with a different controller after manufacturing in order to upgrade the water heater. In particular, depending on the configuration of the water heater, including the design of the current controller and the new controller, it is possible to remove the current controller and to replace it with a new controller that provides better functionality and/or more features. However, such retrofitting can be burdensome and problematic.

In addition, it is not always possible to replace a current controller with a new controller without damaging or signifi-

cantly reconfiguring other portions of the water heater, such as the water tank and/or connections leading to the heating elements. Further, ensuring a reliable connection between the new controller and the heating elements can be particularly problematic, and retrofitting in general can be problematic if it is being performed by a consumer or unskilled technician who is unfamiliar with the design of the water heater.

Thus, better techniques for providing different models of water heaters at lower costs are generally desirable.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The disclosure can be better understood with reference to the following drawings. The elements of the drawings are not necessarily to scale relative to each other, emphasis instead being placed upon clearly illustrating the principles of the disclosure. Furthermore, like reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary water heater in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary first controller for the water heater depicted in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating the controller of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary second controller interfaced with the first controller of FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram illustrating the second controller of FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary use of the water heater depicted in FIG. 1.

FIG. 7 is a three-dimensional perspective of an exemplary housing that may be used to house a controller, such as is depicted in FIG. 5.

FIG. 8 is a top view of the housing depicted in FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is a back view of the housing depicted in FIG. 7.

FIG. 10 is a side view of an exemplary water heater tank on which a controller, such as is depicted in FIG. 3, is mounted.

FIG. 11 is a side view of the water heater tank of FIG. 10 after the housing of the FIG. 7 has been mounted on the tank.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure generally relates to systems and methods for enabling modular control of water heaters such that different models of water heaters can be efficiently provided. In this regard, a first control module is used to provide a first set of functionality and/or features for a water heater. If desired, a second control module can then be added to provide a second set of functionality and/or features for the water heater. Thus, the second control module, when added, essentially upgrades the water heater to make it more attractive to consumers that are willing to pay a higher price or fee for the second set of functionality and/or features enabled by the second control module. Moreover, enabling the water heater to be upgraded without removing the first control module can facilitate the upgrading process particularly for users who are unfamiliar with the design of the water heater.

FIG. 1 depicts a water heater 10 comprising a tank 15 filled, at least partially, with water. In the embodiment shown by FIG. 1, the tank 15 is resting on a stand 17, although such a stand 17 is unnecessary in other embodiments. The water within the tank 15 can be heated by one or more heating elements 19 submerged within the water. Based on information from a temperature sensor 21, such as a thermistor, mounted on the tank 15, the operation of the heating element 19 is controlled by a control system 20, which is also mounted on the tank 15. It should be noted, however, that mounting of

the control system **20** and/or temperature sensor **21** on the tank **15** is unnecessary, and the control system **20** and/or temperature sensor **21** may be positioned differently in other embodiments. Exemplary techniques for controlling the heating element **19** is described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/772,032, entitled "System and Method for Controlling Temperature of a Liquid Residing within a Tank," and filed on Feb. 4, 2004, which is incorporated herein by reference.

As shown by FIG. 2, the control system **20** comprises a controller **27** having control logic **25**. A communication port **29** enables devices external to the controller **27** to communicate with the control logic **25**. In one embodiment, the communication port **29** comprises an universal synchronous/asynchronous receive/transmit (USART) interface, such as for example, a serial RS232 interface, although other type of ports may be used in other embodiments. Indeed, in at least some other embodiments, the communication port **29** may enable wireless communication to allow the logic **25** to communicate with external devices via wireless signals. As an example, the communication port **29** may comprise an infrared transmitter and/or an infrared receiver, although other types of wireless transmitters and/or receivers may be used in other embodiments. The components of the controller **27** may be housed by one or more housing units (not specifically shown).

A user output device **33**, such as for example one or more light emitting diodes (LEDs), a liquid crystal display (LCD) or other types of output devices, may be used to output data to a user. Further, a user input device **35**, such as buttons or a keypad, for example, may be used to input data from a user. As shown by FIG. 2, the control logic **25**, communication port **29**, user output device **33**, and user input device **35** may be integrally mounted on a base **36** so that the controller **47** forms a unitary structure.

The control logic **25** may be implemented in hardware, software, or a combination thereof. In an exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 3, the control logic **25**, along with its associated methodology, is implemented in software and stored in memory **39**.

Note that the control logic **25**, when implemented in software, can be stored and transported on any computer-readable medium for use by or in connection with an instruction execution system or device, such as a computer-based system, processor-containing system, or other system or device that can fetch and execute instructions. In the context of this document, a "computer-readable medium" can be any means that can contain, store, communicate, propagate, or transport a program for use by or in connection with an instruction execution system or device. The computer readable-medium can be, for example but not limited to, an electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, infrared, or semiconductor device or propagation medium.

The exemplary embodiment of the controller **27** depicted by FIG. 3 comprises at least one conventional processing element **37**, such as a digital signal processor (DSP) or a central processing unit (CPU), that communicates to and drives the other elements within the controller **27** via a local interface **38**, which can include at least one bus. Indeed, when the control logic **25** is implemented in software, the processing element **37** can fetch and execute instructions from the control logic **25** to implement the functionality of the control logic **25**, as is described herein.

The control logic **25** is configured to control the operation of the heating element **19** (FIG. 1) in accordance with at least one algorithm. As an example, the control logic **25** may receive inputs from the temperature sensor **21** to determine a temperature of the water within the tank **15**. The control logic

25 may then activate the heating element **19** when the temperature falls below a first specified threshold and deactivate the heating element **19** when the temperature rises above a second specified threshold. Other techniques for controlling the heating element **19** are disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/772,032, as well as U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/579,757, entitled "System and Method for Detecting Failure of a Relay-Based Circuit," and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/584,401, entitled "Apparatus and Method for Fluid Temperature Control," which are all incorporated herein by reference. As indicated by these other applications, the logic **25** may be configured to perform other functionality, such as for example, testing for dry fire conditions, adaptively adjusting a hysteresis of the heating element **19**, and performing diagnostic functions, such as detecting a failure or imminent failure of the heating element **19**. In addition, the controller **27** may be configured in accordance with U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/692,117, entitled "Water Heating Systems and Methods," and filed on Mar. 27, 2007, which is incorporated herein by reference.

In one embodiment, control logic **45** of a second controller **47** may be interfaced with the control logic **25**, as shown by FIG. 4. Such control logic **45** may be housed within one or more housing units separate from the housing unit or units of the control logic **25**.

In the embodiment shown by FIG. 4, the controller **47** comprises a communication port **49** that is coupled to the communication port **29** of controller **27** by a conductive connection **52**. Thus, the control logic **45** of controller **47** is able to communicate with the control logic **25** of controller **27** via the conductive connection **52** and communication ports **29** and **49**. The controller **47** may be mounted on the tank **15** and/or the controller **27**. Alternatively, the controller **47** may be located remotely from the tank **15**. In such an embodiment, the connection **52** may extend from the port **29** to the port **49**, or wireless signals may be communicated between the ports **29** and **49**.

The control logic **45** is configured to control the operation of the heating element **19** and/or provide other functions, such as those described in the aforementioned patent applications. Further, the control logic **45** may be implemented in hardware, software, or a combination thereof. In an exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG. 5, the control logic **45**, along with its associated methodology, is implemented in software and stored in memory **59**.

Note that the control logic **45**, when implemented in software, can be stored and transported on any computer-readable medium for use by or in connection with an instruction execution system or device, such as a computer-based system, processor-containing system, or other system or device that can fetch and execute instructions. In addition, the exemplary embodiment of the controller **47** depicted by FIG. 5 comprises at least one conventional processing element **57**, such as a digital signal processor (DSP) or a central processing unit (CPU), that communicates to and drives the other elements within the controller **47** via a local interface **58**, which can include at least one bus. Indeed, when the control logic **45** is implemented in software, the processing element **57** can fetch and execute instructions from the control logic **45** to implement the functionality of the control logic **45**, as is described herein.

The control logic **45** may control components, such as heating elements, directly or may exercise such control in conjunction with the control logic **25**. As an example, the control logic **25** may be configured to control the operation of the heating element **19** according to a particular algorithm, such as one of the algorithms described in the aforementioned

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patent applications. The control logic 45, on the other hand, may be configured to control the operation of the heating element 19 according to a different algorithm, such as another algorithm described in the aforementioned patent applica-
 5 tions. Thus, the control of the water heater 10 is modular in that separate logic 25 and/or 45 may be selectively used separately or in conjunction with one another to control one or more functions of the water heater 10.

As with the control logic 25, the control logic 45 of controller 47 may be used to control various functions in addition to or in lieu of operational control of heating elements, such as for example, testing for dry fire conditions, adaptively adjusting a hysteresis of a heating element, and performing diagnostic functions, such as detecting a failure or imminent failure of a heating element. A user output device 63, such as an LED or LCD, for example, may be used by the control logic 45 to output information to a user. Further, a user input device 65, such as buttons or a keypad, for example, may be used to input data from a user. As shown by FIG. 4, the control logic 45, communication port 49, user output device 63, and user input device 65 may be integrally mounted on a base 56 so that the controller 47 forms a unitary structure.

In one embodiment, the operation of the heating element 19 is controlled by one of the control logic 25 or 45 depending on the desired configuration of the water heater 10. For example, if the controller 47 is not interfaced with the controller 27 or is not operational, then the control logic 25 may control the operation of the heating element 19 according to a first algorithm. Otherwise, the control logic 45 may control the operation of the heating element 19 according to a second algorithm.

The modular approach to controlling the water heater 10 may be used to efficiently provide users with different feature operations. For example, a manufacturer of water heaters 10 could manufacture a large number of water heaters having the controller 27 and not the controller 47. The controller 27 could provide a basic set of functionality, such as simple algorithms for controlling the heating element 19. Further, the output device 33 could comprise low cost components, such as LEDs. If, however, a user of a particular one of the manufactured water heaters 10 desires a higher-end type of water heater, then the controller 47 could be introduced to provide additional and/or better features.

For example, the control logic 45 could utilize one or more better algorithms for controlling the heating element 19. As a further example, the control logic 45 could utilize an algorithm that tracks a usage history of the water tank or heating element 19 and efficiently control the heating element 19 based on this history as described by U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/772,032. Also, the output device 63 may provide better components as compared to output device 33. For example, a sophisticated LCD screen may be used to provide output for the device 63 whereas LEDs may be used to provide output for the device 33. As an example, a screen of the device 63 may convey textual messages, and if a heating element failure or other event is detected, the screen of device 63 may provide a message explaining the event that has been detected. Such a screen may also provide information about the thresholds, also referred to as "set points," that are used to control the heating element 19, as well as information about the detected water temperature. The output device 63 may also be configured to provide audible indications, such as beeps or pre-recorded messages, that the output device 33 may be incapable of providing.

Moreover, by installing or otherwise introducing the controller 47, the water heater 10 can essentially be upgraded to a more desirable model. Thus, a manufacturer or retailer is

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able to efficiently upgrade the water heater 10 to a more desirable or expensive model by merely providing the controller 47 to the customer that is purchasing the water heater 10. Further, different models of the controller 47 may be available such that a user can easily select a particular set of features to which he would like to upgrade.

In addition, a manufacturer may elect to use low cost components for the controller 27. For example, if the control logic 25 and 45 are implemented in software, then a low cost processing element 37 may be selected for executing the instructions of the logic 25. However, the logic 45 may be configured to utilize a more sophisticated algorithm that requires more processing power or speed than that provided by the processing element 37 selected for controller 27. Thus, a more expensive processing element 57 may be selected for the controller 47.

Moreover, the manufacturer can use low cost components to initially manufacture the water heater 10, and the manufacturer or retailer could bear the cost of the higher cost or additional components of the controller 47 only for the upgraded units, which would likely command a higher purchase price or an additional fee after the initial purchase. Thus, for units that are not to be sold with the controller 47, it is unnecessary for the manufacturer to utilize higher cost components that are not needed for operation of this controller 47. Such a feature could help to reduce the cost of the non-upgraded water heaters, in particular, since it is unnecessary for such components to fully support the functionality provided by the controller 47. In this regard, components for supporting the functionality of the controller 47 may be within the controller 47 and interfaced with the controller 27 at the time of the upgrade. Thus, the non-upgraded water heaters 10 are able to have a relatively low cost structure yet have the capability of easily and efficiently upgrading to higher performance.

An exemplary use of a water heater 10 in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure will be described hereafter.

For illustrative purposes, assume that the control logic 25 is configured to control the heating element 19 in accordance with a first algorithm, referred to hereafter as the "user-specified threshold algorithm." In this regard, the control logic 25 is configured to establish an upper threshold and a lower threshold based on user inputs specifying such thresholds. If the control logic 25 determines that water within the tank 15 falls below the lower threshold, the control logic 25 activates the heating element 19 such that it begins to heat water within the tank 15. If the control logic 25 determines that water within the tank 15 rises above the upper threshold, the control logic 25 deactivates the heating element 19 such that it is prevented from heating water within the tank 15 until the element 19 is later activated. Such a user-specified threshold algorithm has been used to control many conventional water heaters.

For illustrative purposes, also assume that the control logic 45 is configured to control the heating element 19 based on a second algorithm, referred to herein as the "usage history algorithm." In this regard, the control logic 45 is configured to activate and deactivate the heating element 19 based on whether water temperature within the tank 15 exceeds upper and lower thresholds, as described above for the user-specified threshold algorithm. However, the control logic 45 is configured to automatically track usage of the heating element 19 over time and to automatically select the upper and lower thresholds based on the heating element's usage history. Exemplary techniques for tracking usage of the heating element 19 and for selecting thresholds based on the tracked

usage are described in more detail in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/772,032 and other applications previously referenced herein. Note that the user-specified threshold algorithm and the usage history algorithm are described herein for illustrative purposes, and the control logic 25 and 45 may be configured to employ other algorithms in other embodiments.

For illustrative purposes, also assume that the control logic 25 is configured to detect a dry fire condition, which is a condition that exists when the heating element 19 is activated without being submerged in water. Exemplary techniques for detecting a dry fire condition are described in more detail in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/117,069, entitled "Water Heating System and Method for Detecting a Dry Fire Condition for a Heating Element," and filed on Apr. 28, 2005, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Further assume that the user output device 33 comprises an LED (not specifically shown), referred to hereafter as the "dry fire LED," which is illuminated by the control logic 25 upon detection of a dry fire condition. Thus, illumination of the dry fire LED indicates that a dry fire condition has been detected. In other examples, the foregoing LED may be used to indicate the occurrences of other events.

In addition, assume that the user output device 63 comprises an LCD for displaying textual messages. It should be noted that the foregoing assumptions are made so that an exemplary operation and use of the water heater 10 can be presented. None of the foregoing assumptions are essential to the present disclosure and may be changed for other examples.

Initially, the water heater system 10 is manufactured or otherwise provided with the controller 27 mounted on the tank 15, as shown by block 81 of FIG. 6. Notably, controller 47 is absent from the water heater 10 and, therefore, may not be used to control the heating element 19 or provide other features with the water heater 10 until the controller 47 is later added, as will be described in more detail hereafter.

Assume that a consumer purchases the water heater 10 and decides to not purchase or add the controller 47. Thus, the consumer begins to use the water heater 10 without the controller 47, as indicated by blocks 82 and 83 of FIG. 6. In such an example, the control logic 25 controls the heating element 19 in accordance with the user-specified threshold algorithm. Further, the control logic 25 checks for dry fire conditions and illuminates the dry fire LED of user output device 33 if such a condition is detected. Of course, for such an illumination to be useful, the consumer or other user of the water heater 10 must be aware that illumination of the dry fire LED indicates an occurrence of a dry fire condition.

At some point, the consumer may desire to upgrade the water heater 10. Thus, the consumer may purchase or otherwise obtain the controller 47 and interface it with the controller 27, as shown by blocks 82 and 88 of FIG. 6. In one embodiment, the foregoing is accomplished by mounting the controller 47 on the controller 27 such that the communication port 49 is detachably coupled to the communication port 29. However, other techniques may be used in other embodiments to interface the controllers 27 and 47. For example, it is possible for the interfacing to be done by placing the controller 47 in close proximity with the controller 27 such that wireless signals can be communicated therebetween.

Once the controllers 27 and 47 are interfaced, the control logic 45 begins monitoring the heating element 19 to define a usage history of the element 19. Various techniques may be employed to monitor the usage of the heating element 19. For example, when the controllers 27 and 47 are interfaced, the control logic 25 may be configured to notify the control logic 45 each time the heating element 19 is activated or deacti-

vated. Based on these notifications, the control logic 45 can define the heating element's usage history.

Based on the usage history, the control logic 45 determines upper and lower thresholds and begins controlling the heating element 19 according to the usage history algorithm. In this regard, when the control logic 45 is ready to start controlling the heating element 19 via the usage history algorithm, the control logic 45 communicates, to the control logic 25, a command to disable the control logic 25 from continuing to control the heating element 19 according to the user-specified threshold algorithm. Then, the control logic 45 begins controlling the heating element 19 via the usage history algorithm. There are various methodologies that may be used to control the heating element 19 according to the usage history algorithm.

For example, the control logic 45 may determine when to activate and deactivate the heating element 19 and instruct the control logic 25 to activate and deactivate the heating element 19 accordingly. To enable such a determination, the control logic 25 may periodically communicate temperature information from the temperature sensor 21 to the control logic 45. In other embodiments, the communication port 49 may be coupled directly to the connections leading to the heating element 19 and/or the temperature sensor 21, and the control logic 45 may be configured to control the heating element 19 directly without the use of control logic 25. In yet another embodiment, the control logic 45 may communicate the appropriate upper and lower thresholds to the control logic 25. The control logic 25 may then control the heating element 19 using these thresholds instead of the user defined thresholds previously employed by the control logic 25. In such an embodiment, both the control logic 45 and the control logic 25 jointly control the heating element 18 accordingly to the usage history algorithm. Various other techniques may be employed to enable the control logic 45 to control the heating element 19 according to the usage history algorithm.

If a dry fire condition occurs once the controller 47 is interfaced with the controller 27, the control logic 25 preferably notifies the control logic 45 of the detected dry fire condition. The control logic 45 then displays a textual message via the LCD of the user output device 63. The textual message may indicate that a dry fire condition has been detected and possibly provide general information about dry fire conditions so that the user can be more informed about the detected problem. Note that, if desired, the control logic 25 may be configured to illuminate the dry fire LED of the user output device 33 even after the controller 47 is interfaced with the controller 27.

Although the control logic 25 is described above as detecting possible dry fire conditions after the controllers 27 and 47 are interfaced, such a feature is unnecessary. For example, the communication port 49 may be coupled directly to the connections leading to the temperature sensor 21 and the heating element 19. In such an embodiment, operation of the control logic 25 may be disabled such that the control logic 25 no longer operates as long as the controllers 27 and 47 are interfaced or as long as the control logic 45 is actively disabling the control logic 25. Indeed, the control logic 45 may receive temperature information from the temperature sensor 21 and detect dry fire conditions and/or other conditions without any use of the control logic 25. Further, the control logic 45 may control the activation state of the heating element 19 without any use of the control logic 25. Moreover, components of or associated with the control logic 25, such as the processing element 37, may be powered down while the control logic 25 is disabled.

It should be noted that controller 27 is described above as using a different algorithm for controlling the heating element 19 relative to the controller 47. Such a feature is unnecessary. For example, it is possible for controllers 27 and 47 to use the same algorithm or for the controller 27 to continue controlling the heating element 19 via the same algorithm after the controllers 27 and 47 are interfaced. In such embodiments, the controller 47 may be different than controller 27 in other ways, such as by employing different user output components or providing functions that are not provided by the controller 27.

FIG. 7 illustrates an exemplary housing 404 for the additional controller 47. Components of the controller 47 may be housed within and protected by the housing 404. As shown by FIG. 7, a display 411, such as a liquid crystal display, is coupled to the housing 404 so that a user can see information displayed by the controller 47. Further, one or more buttons 419 allows a user to submit inputs to the controller 47, although other types of user interfaces may be employed in other embodiments.

As shown by FIGS. 7-9, the exemplary housing 404 has an exterior cover 421 and an interior rim 422. The exterior cover 421, as shown by FIG. 8, has a radius of curvature consistent with that of the tank 53 so that the cover 421 can fit flush with the wall of the tank 53 when the controller 47 is mounted on the tank 53. Moreover, most conventional tanks have a rectangular shaped compartment, in which the water heater controller and the base of a heating element can reside. The rim 422 is preferably shaped so that it fits within the compartment and the exterior wall of the rim 422 contacts the wall of the compartment and is flush with the wall of the compartment along a perimeter of the compartment. In such an example, the housing 404, along with the controller 47, which is housed by the housing 404, can cover the controller 52. Various other configurations of the housing 404 are possible in other embodiments.

FIG. 10 shows an exemplary tank 502 of a water heating system, such as is described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/692,117. The tank 502 has a compartment 511 in which the controller 27 may reside. In this regard, the controller 27 is mounted on a bracket 515 through which a base 517 of a heating element passes. The bracket 515 can be any known or future-developed bracket for holding water heater controllers. An exemplary bracket 517 is described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/692,117.

As shown by FIG. 10, a temperature sensor holding apparatus 533 also resides in the compartment 511. The apparatus 533 is mounted on a bracket 537 through which a base 539 of another heating element passes. The bracket 537 may be similar or identical to the bracket 515. An exemplary temperature sensor holding apparatus 533 is described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/692,117.

As shown by FIG. 11, the housing 404, which houses the controller 47 of FIG. 4, may be mounted on the tank 502 and cover the controller 27. In this regard, the rim 422 (not shown in FIG. 11) may pass into the compartment 511 and contact the tank wall defining the compartment 511 such that frictional forces hold the housing 404 in place. In other embodiments, other types of housings and other techniques for mounting a housing to the tank 502 may be employed.

In one exemplary embodiment, as shown by FIG. 5, the controller 47 comprises a wireless communication device 555 for enabling the controller 47 to communicate with a remote device. For example, the wireless communication device 55 may enable the control logic 45 to communicate with a remote user interface (not shown) for receiving user inputs and/or providing user outputs.

In one exemplary embodiment, the controller 27 is not equipped with a wireless communication device. Thus, to establish a set point, a user may provide an input via user input device 35 of controller 27. However, in such an example, a user may be required to be present at the controller 27. By adding the controller 47, wireless communication with the remote user interface may be enabled so that a user does not need to be present at the controller 27 to provide inputs, such as establishing a set point, or receive information about the operation of the system 10.

In this regard, a user may provide an input for establishing a set point to a remote user interface, which transmits data indicative of the input to the controller 47 via wireless communication device 555. The control logic 45 may then establish the set point based on the data and/or communicate the data to the controller 27 so that the control logic 25 may establish the set point. In another example, information about a temperature sensed by a temperature sensor may be transmitted to the controller 47. The control logic 45 may then wirelessly transmit such information to a remote user interface via the wireless communication device 555, and the remote user interface may display or otherwise convey the information to a user. In other examples, the wireless communication device 555 may communicate other types of information and/or enable other types of functions.

Note that is unnecessary for the controller 47 to directly control the operation of the heating elements. For example, the controller 47 may simply be used to display data and/or receive inputs in one embodiment. In another embodiment, the controller 47 may only be used to communicate wireless data. Moreover, the controller 47 may be configured to perform any number of functions in addition to or in lieu of the controller 27.

Now, therefore, the following is claimed:

1. A water heating system having a modular control system, comprising:

- a tank;
 - one or more heating elements mounted on the water heating system;
 - a first controller mounted on the tank, the first controller coupled to all of the one or more heating elements; and
 - a second controller selectively connectable physically to the first controller and configured to perform at least one function related to the operation of the water heater in addition to or in lieu of a function capable of being performed by the first controller,
- wherein the first controller is capable of controlling, in a physical absence of the second controller, operation of all of the one or more heating elements mounted on the water heating system.

2. The water heating system of claim 1, wherein the second controller has a communication port detachably coupled to a communication port of the first controller.

3. The water heating system of claim 1, wherein the second controller has a display device.

4. The water heating system of claim 1, wherein the second controller has a wireless communication device.

5. The water heating system of claim 4, wherein the second controller has logic configured to receive, via the wireless communication device, data indicative of a user input for establishing a set point to be used for controlling the heating element.

6. The water heating system of claim 5, wherein the first controller does not have a wireless communication device.

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7. The water heating system of claim 5, wherein the logic is configured transmit, via the wireless communication device, information pertaining to operation of the water heating system.

8. The water heating system of claim 1, wherein the first controller has a first housing that covers components of the first controller, and wherein the second controller has a second housing, separate from the first housing, covering components of the second controller.

9. The water heating system of claim 8, wherein the tank has a compartment, wherein the first controller resides in the compartment, and wherein the second housing has a rim inserted into the compartment and contacting a wall of the tank defining the compartment.

10. The water heating system of claim 9, wherein the second housing is secured to the tank via frictional forces between the rim and the wall.

11. A water heating system having a modular control system, comprising:

a tank;

one or more heating elements mounted on the water heating system;

a first controller mounted on the tank and having a first communication port, the first controller including logic for controlling, in a physical absence of a second controller, all of the one or more heating elements mounted on the water heating system; and

the second controller selectively connectable to the first controller and configured to perform at least one function related to the operation of the water heater in addition to or in lieu of a function capable of being performed by the first controller, the second controller having a communication port detachably coupled physically to the first communication port.

12. The water heating system of claim 11, wherein the second controller has a wireless communication device.

13. The water heating system of claim 12, wherein the second controller has logic configured to receive, via the wireless communication device, data indicative of a user input for establishing a set point to be used for controlling the heating element.

14. The water heating system of claim 13, wherein the logic is configured to transmit, via the wireless communication device, information pertaining to operation of the water heating system.

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15. The water heating system of claim 11, wherein the first controller has a first housing that covers components of the first controller, and wherein the second controller has a second housing, separate from the first housing, covering components of the second controller.

16. The water heating system of claim 15, wherein the tank has a compartment, wherein the first controller resides in the compartment, and wherein the second housing has a rim inserted into the compartment and contacting a wall of the tank defining the compartment.

17. The water heating system of claim 16, wherein the second housing is secured to the tank via frictional forces between the rim and the wall.

18. A method for upgrading the operation of a water heating system comprising a tank, one or more heating elements mounted on the water heating system, and a first controller for controlling an operation of the one or more heating elements, the method comprising the steps of:

mounting an upgrade controller on the tank;

interfacing the upgrade controller with the first controller; and

the upgrade controller performing at least one function in addition to or in lieu of a function capable of being performed by the first controller,

wherein the first controller is capable of controlling, in a physical absence of the upgrade controller, operation of all of the one or more heating elements mounted on the water heating system.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the mounting step is performed after the first controller has activated the heating element at least once.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein the interfacing step comprises the step of detachably coupling a communication port of the upgrade controller to a communication port of the first controller.

21. The method of claim 18, further comprising the step of wirelessly communicating at least one signal via a communication device of the upgrade controller.

22. The method of claim 18, wherein the tank has a compartment, wherein the first controller resides in the compartment, wherein the upgrade controller has a housing, and wherein the mounting step comprises the step of inserting a rim of the housing into the compartment such that the rim contacts a wall of the tank defining the compartment.

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